

22

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ALBERTA
AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA
LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE
1913-14



Secretary for Alberta and British Columbia : REV. CHARLES H.
HUESTIS, M. A.. Red Deer, Alberta.

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Toronto, Ontario.

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TREASURER :

John S. Bain, Esq., Victoria Block, Vancouver

Alberta and British Columbia Lord's Day Alliance

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR 1913-1914

It is a matter of profound significance to the Canadian people engaged as they are in the task committed to them of developing a strong and enduring national life, that over and over as we turn the pages of the Scriptures we find the thought expressed that the observance of the Sabbath lies deep in the everlasting necessities of human nature and is one of the supreme conditions of national welfare.

We believe it to be the duty of the Canadian citizens to promote the fullest recognition of the Divine purpose in the Sabbath, to conserve this priceless heritage for all men, to assist in securing the proper and conscientious observance of the day in the interests of those high attainments in religion and morals upon which the stability of political institutions and national well-being depend, and to contend earnestly against adverse influences which assert themselves and which threaten the integrity of the Sabbath.

For these reasons it is important that the people should know and understand the elements in our national life which are a menace to the integrity of this divinely ordained institution.

This the Alliance considers an important part of its duty to point out, for the Alliance stands first and foremost for education and inspiration, and only secondly for law enforcement.

In the first place we are passing through a period of profound mental unrest and attempt at readjustment in our thinking.

Into the intellectual world there have been thrown in recent times certain extremely radical conceptions, and these new ideas are making it much more difficult for the men of to-day than it was for their fathers to solve the problems of life and conduct. This is especially true of problems which have to do with the conduct of the religious life.

Opinion as to right Sunday conduct and occupation has been materially modified of recent years with a marked tendency in the direction of a more liberal interpretation of the use of the Sabbath than that which characterized our fathers.

This movement toward greater laxity in the Christian observance of the Sabbath, due to changed ways of thinking, has been furthered by the very rapid increase in material wealth which has come to Canadian during the recent past largely through the exploitation of the marvellous

natural resources of our land and the consequent rapid advance in material values.

"The world is too much with us. Late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers."

With the days of the week given up to a feverish quest for material wealth and a hectic devotion to social duties, Sunday has become more and more a day for sensuous pleasure and recreation. This has not only meant the deadening of the religious sensibilities of the people so employing the hours of the Sabbath, and the blinding of the eyes of children and youth to heavenly visions, but has also involved, and threatens to more greatly involve, Sunday labor on the part of those who must contribute to these recreations.

The vaster part of our Sunday pleasure costs some one his Sunday rest and more and more people are being involved in situations so created. If we will not use Sunday for our worship, we shall be finding presently that forces that we have ourselves released will not let us use it even for our pleasure.

The third element in our national life which constitutes a menace to the integrity of the Sabbath in its generic function as a day of rest is the great tide of immigration which has inundated our land during the past decade. It was stated on the best authority a few months ago in the "University Magazine" that "every third or fourth man in Canada has come to this country within the past ten years, and every seventeenth man within the past twelve months."

The problems involved in the effort to assimilate this great mass of foreign material are so great and so intricate as to cause those who are most intimate with the situation to look to the future with doubt and anxiety, and to hail with relief the fact that the tide of immigration is slowing rapidly at present.

Many of these people come from the United States, and from those lands from which our fathers came. These rapidly adapt themselves to our Canadian customs. But many bring to us ethnic customs that are not only alien, but are in some cases hostile to certain high and holy habits of conduct acquired at great pains by those who have gone before. Western Canada especially, and to a great extent in Canada as a whole, violations of the Lord's Day Act, in so far as Sunday trading is concerned, are due to obstinate attempts on the part of foreigners, chiefly from the northern parts of Europe, to carry on a seven days' business.

In view of these elements in our national life hostile to the integrity of the Sabbath, the first intellectual, the second and third material, and the third national as well, it would seem to be the paramount duty of the Lord's Day Alliance to speak urgently, wisely, inspiringly upon this question. This your Secretary has attempted to do and not without satisfying evidences of success.

In the interests of economy I shall, this year, combine the reports of the two provinces in one, and shall make the same as brief as possible.

I shall first discuss the general aspects of the work and then take up some of the more important details of the past year.

CAMPAIGN WORK

The year has been one of almost constant activity. The months of January to April were spent in British Columbia, chiefly in the coast cities and Vancouver Island. Parts of September, October and November were also devoted to British Columbia. I regret that I was obliged to curtail the latter part of my itinerary in British Columbia last fall owing to a peremptory call home. The rest of the year was given to Alberta.

Special attention has been given to a more complete organization of local branches, careful study of local conditions, interviews with city officials and the editors of newspapers. Every opportunity of addressing religious gatherings—district meetings, synods, presbyteries, conferences, has been taken advantage of. I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid service rendered by many of the officers of local branches, including the ministers of all denominations, and the uniform courtesy on the part of the delegates to religious gatherings. In some cases at these meetings a considerable period of time was devoted to a discussion of matters of Sunday observance, and a better understanding of the aims of the Alliance and the difficulties of the work was obtained. The questions asked, the criticisms and suggestions offered, and the interest manifested in these gatherings were of great value and indicated that the importance of the Alliance work is being increasingly recognized.

CORRESPONDENCE AND INTERVIEWS

A very large part of the success of the Alliance is due to correspondence and interviews with persons and companies against whom complaint has been laid. Someone has found fault with moral reformers because the first thing they do is to "whistle for a policeman." The whole history of the Alliance is an endeavor to make this the very last resort in protecting the Sabbath. Numerous instances could be reported from the experience of the past year in which we have been able to prevent the recurrence of Sabbath desecration by a kindly letter of information and warning. This policy has been especially effective in dealing with infractions of the Lord's Day Act in the country districts of Alberta. Very much has also been accomplished in both Provinces through interviews by the Secretary, and in Alberta by the Agent of the Attorney General also. Ministers and others throughout the west can confer a favor on the Alliance and greatly assist its work by reporting promptly and definitely cases of violation of the Act.

Under this head it may be well to speak of the attitude and assistance of the Attorney General. This is an important factor in bringing about Sunday observance, not only because the Lord's Day Act requires that his permission must be obtained in each and every case before prosecution of an offender under the Act, but also because the known attitude of the Attorney General of Alberta to the enforcement of the

et determines largely Sunday conditions, especially in the larger centres of population.

As was reported last year the Attorney General of Alberta has appointed a special officer whose duty is to deal with cases coming under the Lord's Day Act. This officer has done good work during the past year, investigating cases reported to him by the Alliance, dealing with some by personal interview and with others by bringing the offenders to the courts. The chief criticism I have to offer to the Department in Alberta is what seems unnecessary delay in the issuing of flats for prosecution on information furnished by the police. On the whole, however, I am glad to be able to speak appreciatively of the assistance rendered to our work by the Attorney General of Alberta and of his unvarying courtesy.

I reported last year the action of the Government of Alberta in passing legislation re Moving Picture Shows, making Sunday closing the condition on which licenses are granted. The Attorney General of British Columbia introduced similar legislation this year, and this has been strictly enforced. Recently, when the Alliance had reported that a senior constable in one of the unorganized districts of the province had permitted a moving picture show to run on the Lord's Day because, as he said, the local people wanted it, that officer was promptly dismissed. The Attorney General of this province has dealt promptly and satisfactorily with all cases we have submitted to him touching unorganized territory, and has recently, at our request, sent out a general instruction to all provincial Constables that infractions of the Act must be reported at once to the Department for action. I shall be glad if local officers of the Alliance will see that these instructions are carried out by the local police.

While the Attorney General of British Columbia has refused to coerce the Police Commissioners of cities and towns where the Act has been disregarded, chiefly by fruit and tobacco dealers, he has strongly expressed his views of the question both to these officials and to ourselves, and has clearly stated that it is the desire of the Government that the Act shall be observed throughout the Province. In some cases the offices of the Attorney General have been effective in bringing about better conditions in cities and towns, as for instance quashing the movement for open pool rooms on Sunday in Prince Rupert, the closing of pool rooms and tobacco shops in Fernie, etc.

It is the policy of the Alliance not to seek the aid of the Government until we have failed to reach the end desired by correspondence or interview. The majority of cases, therefore, we do not refer to the Attorney General. In some cities and towns of British Columbia there is much yet to be desired in the way of enforcement of the Act with regard to Sunday trading, and the case is aggravated by the fact that most of this Sunday business is carried on by aliens, chiefly Greeks and Orientals. The Alliance has taken the ground that as the majority of the Police Commissioners are appointed by the Government, it should be insisted

that candidates are favorable to the enforcement of the Act. We are hope that the Government will look at the matter in this way, and that in the future satisfactory appointments will be made.

I desire to give expression of my appreciation of the services of the Attorney General of Alberta and British Columbia, of their courtesy and promptness in dealing with cases we have submitted to them, of their evident sympathy with the aims of the Alliance, and desire to give the Alliance practical support. They have not done everything we have asked them to do—perhaps we have asked too much sometimes. Each year shows a greater readiness to see the point of view of the Alliance and brings some new concession. I may instance just two instances of this; one the statement of the Attorney General of Alberta this year that Sunday threshing would be promptly prosecuted; and other that of the Attorney General of British Columbia that where druggists were evidently catering for business on Sunday other than legitimate sale of drugs and medicines, he would support prosecution.

FARM WORK

Cases on infraction of the Act in country districts in Alberta have been considerably fewer this year than in the past. This is no doubt due to the educational policy the Alliance has been carrying out in the past years, and the rapid assimilation by strangers of the law-abiding tendencies of Canadians in the West. There have been a few reports of cutting and threshing of grain, and these have been reported to the Attorney General for his action. Some districts where we had considerable trouble a few years ago report that there have been no cases on necessary work on Sunday this year flagrant enough to attract public notice. Fruit packing, while it is done in towns and cities, affects country districts, and has been a source of difficulty in some parts of British Columbia. The question is a vexed one, and must be settled. The whole matter would seem to be in the hands of the packing companies which can so arrange that no soft fruits are delivered after noon on Sunday. I desire to thank the Kelowna Growers Exchange for their efforts to deal with this question last summer. The Alliance will see that action is taken against packers who violate the law in the future.

RAILWAYS

Generally, the railways of both Provinces are measuring up to the requirements of the Act. There are occurring occasionally cases of infraction of the law on the part of freight and construction trains. Reports of this come most frequently from Vancouver Island and Okanagan Valley. In one or two cases where excursion trains were proposed the action of the Alliance was successful in preventing carrying out of the proposal. Serious complaints that the Pacific Great Eastern Railway contractors were carrying on extensive construction work on Sundays had to be referred to the Attorney General. Promise was given that in the future work would be kept within the requirements of the Act. Repeated complaints came to us to the effect

at the Kettle Valley Railway was continually violating the Act by construction work on buildings, running track laying machines, etc. In every case the truth of these complaints was denied by the secretary of the Company. In Alberta and British Columbia the Canadian Pacific Railway has closed all depot stands on Sundays, and has forbidden the sale of newspapers by news agents on station platforms. Agents reported guilty of this will be dismissed. Officers of the local branches of the Alliance can afford assistance by reporting promptly and in detail cases where the railways seem to be disregarding the Act. The attitude of all the great railway companies in the two Provinces, as stated to the Alliance by their general officers, is favorable to the keeping of the law regarding Sunday traffic, not only because they desire to be law-abiding, but because they recognize that one day's rest in seven is the condition of that physical efficiency that is needful for successful work. Instances where this does not seem to be true are due, usually, to the action of some subordinate official, and should be reported to the Alliance.

SUNDAY TRADING

This form of infraction of the Act leads all others in the number of cases and the persistency of those guilty of the same. In Alberta a large petition was presented to the Attorney General requesting him to withdraw the embargo on Sunday selling as far as fruit, confectionery, cream and soft drinks are concerned, as we feel that the restriction on the sale of these articles is a hardship on us, the general public." This petition was circulated by the retail confectioners, and the general public, who are said to be the petitioners had nothing to do with initiating the same. The Alliance prepared a Memorandum on the question and sent this to all ministers and officers of the Alliance in Alberta asking them to have resolutions and letters sent to the Attorney General. The Alliance also interviewed the Attorney General on the matter. The petition was, of course, not granted, the Attorney General pointing out to the petitioners that the Lord's Day Act is a Federal law which it is his business not to alter but to see enforced. The Confectioners did not expect any other reply, but hoped to demonstrate to the Government that there was a very widely extended desire on the part of the citizens of Alberta for a more open Sunday. That this is not the case would be clearly seen by an examination of the signatures on the petition with which we believe the more influential citizens would have nothing to do, and which a number of towns refused to circulate. If further evidence is needed it was given when last May, at a great mass meeting of citizens in one of the theatres in Edmonton, a proposal for a more open Sunday was debated by an overwhelming majority. In the cities and towns of Alberta Sunday trading has decreased greatly since my last report, but there are still some old offenders who take chances and pay their fines when prosecuted. A little more vigilance would easily close these places.

In British Columbia, Victoria has gone back on its good record of 13. The action of the Police Commissioners of that city in permitting

the cigar and fruit stores to open again is serious and indefensible. The Attorney General exerted his influence for law enforcement, but apparently without effect. The plea the Commissioners made was that the Attorney General would not assist them in closing the hotel stands on Sundays, and they were not prepared to do anything till all offenders were treated alike. Thus the matter stands at present awaiting the appointment of Commissioners for 1915. Nelson also took action last year and closed the stores on Sundays, but there has been a relapse. In Vancouver there is still considerable Sunday trading all over the city. General business is, of course, suppressed, but many fruit and tobacco stores, shoe shine places and news stands are allowed to keep open. The Alliance waited upon the Commissioners in the spring and requested the full enforcement of the Act in the city. The interview was not a very satisfactory one, it being found difficult for the Mayor and the Alliance to get the same point of view. Assurance was given, however, that the situation would be dealt with as far as was deemed practical, and there is evidence that the interview was not without good effect. The Mayor reported to the Alliance a month after the interview that fifty-eight cases had been disposed of and that ten others were pending. This is also evidence that there was considerable reason for the complaint of the Alliance.

In South Vancouver a vexatious case occurred last winter. Contrary to the advice of the Alliance the Municipality, under the provisions of the Municipality Clauses Act, passed a by-law governing Sunday trading. The by-law was, of course, ultra vires; and an appeal was very properly taken in a case in which a magistrate had fined a person for selling bread on Sunday, which conviction had been quashed by the Chief Justice. The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the Chief Justice, and it was clearly stated that the "Province has no power to authorize the municipality to pass the by-law under which this conviction was made."

MISCELLANEOUS

Out of a large number of miscellaneous cases a few may be selected for examples. In Edmonton, in 1913, considerable construction was reported as having been done on the Sunday previous to the opening of the Annual Fair. The matter was taken up with the Directors and a promise was received that this would not occur in the future. In spite of this promise the offence was repeated this year, and this is acknowledged by the Directors. The excuse is given that some lumber was late in arriving, and the Sunday work was necessary so as to be ready for opening. It is difficult to see how this excuse is valid, and the Alliance will be forced to request the police to watch the situation next time and take action if necessary.

A complaint with reference to alleged Sunday work by the employees of the B.C. Telephone Company was referred to that company and brought the very satisfactory reply that every operator has one day

rest in seven, as the Act requires, and that those who are on duty Sundays have only five hours' work. Complaints against the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and the Imperial Oil Company that construction work was done on Sundays were also referred to the companies concerned and in each case the Alliance was promised that there would be no further cause for complaint. Reports that the Canada Western Lumber Mills carried on work on Sundays were promptly denied by the Company, and it was stated that no unnecessary work is done on Sundays, the mill does not run on that day, nor is any lumber shipped.

The War has brought its problems to the Alliance as to people and institutions generally. In many places Sunday Concerts have been held with the understanding that the proceeds would be devoted to patriotic purposes. It would seem that no particular offence could be taken to this if the performers gave their services gratuitously, but this has not always proved to be the case, and the city of Vancouver, after investigating the matter and finding that after expenses were paid little if anything was forthcoming for charitable purposes, forbade further Sunday patriotic concerts. Some newspapers at the beginning of the war published Sunday editions. The General Secretary published a memorandum on the question pointing out that while in the interest of public intelligence in time of war it might be justifiable to publish special war bulletins, this was no reason for the publication of the full edition of Saturday's paper with a little additional news on the front page. The Action of the Alliance in this was timely and eminently successful. Sunday contract work on goods wanted immediately by the war department has also constituted a problem for the Alliance. The Alliance recognizes that there are things which must be brought under the head of necessity and mercy in time of war, that otherwise would not be so included, but takes the ground that the Attorney General may not grant permission to perform work contrary to the Act, but may, of course, use his discretion as to the granting of fiats for prosecution, but that even then the specific case should be clearly before him.

It will be seen from the above brief summary of the work of the past year that the Alliance had been vigilant and prompt to deal with all infractions of the Act that have been brought to its notice. If those who desire a better Sunday will report to the Secretary all cases of seeming violation of the Lord's Day Act, he will do all in his power to deal with the matter. We cannot promise that in all cases the persons guilty will be brought to justice. It is not the business of the Alliance to prosecute offenders under the Act but to see that the officers of the law do their duty in this regard. That this is not always possible is evident from the above report.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE

In the matter of the religious observance of the Sabbath the following resolution, moved by the Very Rev. Dean Doull and seconded by the

Rev. W. L. Clay, D.D., was passed by the British Columbia Annual Meeting :

Inasmuch as the activities of the Lord's Day Alliance are necessarily limited to the preservation of the Lord's Day as a day of rest, and

Inasmuch as both the Bible and history, as well as the necessities of human nature require its general observance as a day of worship, and

Inasmuch as there is already observed a tendency to use the day, by law secured as a day of rest, for purposes of amusement, to the neglect of the higher duties of worship ;

Therefor this British Columbia Lord's Day Alliance in annual meeting assembled earnestly commends to all churches and ministers within this Province the important service which they may render to the material and spiritual well being of the nation by repeatedly emphasizing those principals upon which rests the religious observance of the day."

FINANCIAL

The reports of the Provincial Treasurers are given below. It will be seen that in both Provinces we have fallen considerably below the amount expected. This is in a large measure due to the failure of two cities, Vancouver and Calgary, to come up to the amount asked for. In the second column of the report will be seen the amounts asked for from the Branches for the next year. It is earnestly hoped that all who are interested in the preservation of the Sabbath will come to the assistance of the Alliance at this time of financial depression.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. HUESTIS,

Red Deer, November 1914.

Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED :

1. That the officers of local branches and all who wish the better enforcement of the Lord's Day Act be requested to report immediately all offences coming under their notice to the Secretary, Red Deer, Alta.

2. That we request the recognition of Lord's Day Week as far as possible, as follows :

(1) That special sermons be preached upon either the first or second Sunday.

(2) That Sabbath Schools in the programme for the day should give place to some aspect of Sabbath observance, and that an offering be taken for Alliance work.

(3) That Young People's Societies and the Assemblies at the midweek prayer-meetings should give the subject special consideration.

It is further recommended the following amounts be aimed at for the contribution for the year 1914-15:—Alberta, \$3,500 ; British Columbia

\$3,000; and that these amounts be divided among the branches as indicated in the Treasurer's report below.

These reports were received and adopted at the Annual Meetings.

D. G. McQUEEN, President, Alberta.

G. G. WEBBER, Secretary, Alberta.

W. LESLIE CLAY, President, B.C.

O. M. SANFORD, Secretary, B.C.

ALBERTA

Treasurer's Report From November 1st, 1913, to October 31st, 1914.

| Name of Branch | Amount Received | Expected 1915 |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Balance last year | \$763.83 | |
| Airdrie | | \$10.00 |
| Aldersyde | | 10.00 |
| Bawlf | 11.20 | 10.00 |
| Bassano | | 10.00 |
| Blairmore | | 10.00 |
| Blackfalds | | 15.00 |
| Bellevue | 11.00 | 10.00 |
| Carstairs | 4.95 | 10.00 |
| Castor | 19.50 | 20.00 |
| Camrose | 6.00 | 30.00 |
| Cayley | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Carmangay | | 10.00 |
| Claresholm | 44.50 | 40.00 |
| Coleman | 19.00 | 20.00 |
| Crossfield | 31.40 | 25.00 |
| Coronation | 27.30 | 25.00 |
| Clive | | 10.00 |
| Calgary | 402.00 | 1000.00 |
| Daysland | 15.75 | 25.00 |
| Didsbury | 28.20 | 30.00 |
| Edmonton | 1202.50 | 1000.00 |
| Fort Saskatchewan | 46.00 | 25.00 |
| Granum | | 10.00 |
| Hardisty | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| High River | 23.45 | 50.00 |
| Innisfail | 6.00 | 10.00 |
| Irma | 4.50 | 15.00 |
| Lacombe | 19.90 | 35.00 |
| Leduc | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| Lethbridge | 82.60 | 125.00 |
| Langdon | | 10.00 |

| Name of Branch | Amount Received | Expected 1915 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Millet | 6.00 | 10.00 |
| Medicine Hat | 80.95 | 150.00 |
| Macleod | 10.00 | 40.00 |
| Magrath | | 10.00 |
| Nanton | 7.75 | 25.00 |
| Okotoks | 25.50 | 25.00 |
| Olds | 18.00 | 25.00 |
| Pincher Creek | | 25.00 |
| Ponoka | 3.25 | 20.00 |
| Red Deer | 119.25 | 150.00 |
| Red Deer District | 15.45 | 25.00 |
| Stettler | 19.00 | 25.00 |
| Sedgewick | 8.00 | 15.00 |
| Staveley | 5.00 | 10.00 |
| Taber | 4.00 | 25.00 |
| Tofield | 16.00 | 25.00 |
| Throne | 9.50 | 10.00 |
| Strathmore | | 10.00 |
| Vegreville | 49.60 | 30.00 |
| Vermilion | 28.75 | 30.00 |
| Viking | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Vulcan | | 10.00 |
| Veteran | 5.15 | 10.00 |
| Wainwright | 19.05 | 20.00 |
| Wetaskiwin | 36.50 | 50.00 |

Sunday Schools, not included in above :—

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Islay | 1.00 | |
| Hayter | 2.00 | |
| Raven | 1.00 | |
| Kirkwell | 3.00 | |
| Purple Springs | 6.75 | |
| Tristram | 3.75 | |
| Creekford | 1.50 | |
| Willowdale | 1.75 | |
| | <hr/> 3,326.03 | <hr/> 3,500.00 |

The net amount, \$2,562.20, has been sent to the General Treasurer in Toronto. Edmonton, November 11th, 1914.

L. J. PORTER, Treasurer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Treasurer's Report From November 1st, 1913, to October 31st, 1914.

| Name of Branch | Amount Received | Expected 1915 |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Agassiz | | \$ 25 00 |
| Alberni | | 10 00 |
| Armstrong | \$ 14 30 | 20 00 |
| Clayburn | 23 25 | 20 00 |
| Cumberland | 43 10 | 30 00 |
| Courtenay | 10 10 | 25 00 |
| Cranbrook | 27 50 | 40 00 |
| Chilliwack | 56 70 | 50 00 |
| Creston | 2 00 | 10 00 |
| Duncan | 18 60 | 20 00 |
| Enderby | 7 10 | 10 00 |
| Fernie | 23 00 | 25 00 |
| Grand Forks | 9 00 | 30 00 |
| Greenwood | | 15 00 |
| Golden | | 25 00 |
| Kamloops | 5 60 | 50 00 |
| Kelowna | 76 50 | 75 00 |
| Kaslo | 10 00 | 20 00 |
| Ladner | 5 30 | 25 00 |
| Midway | | 5 00 |
| Mission City | 11 25 | 15 00 |
| Nanaimo | 53 50 | 60 00 |
| Nelson | 28 00 | 60 00 |
| New Westminster | 95 10 | 150 00 |
| Phoenix | | 10 00 |
| Penticton | 44 60 | 50 00 |
| Revelstoke | 29 75 | 50 00 |
| Rosland | | 25 00 |
| Sidney | | 10 00 |
| Salmon Arm | | 25 00 |
| Summerland | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Steveston | | 30 00 |
| Strawberry Vale | 7 10 | 10 00 |
| Vernon | 58 75 | 60 00 |
| Victoria | 501 75 | 600 00 |
| Vancouver | 536 35 | 1300 00 |
| Sunday Schools, not included in above :— | | |
| East Burnaby | 1 00 | |
| Eburne | 1 00 | |
| White Rock | 1 50 | |
| Ball River | 2 00 | |
| Crosby Girls' Home | 2 00 | |
| Fort Steele | 1 45 | |
| Rosedale | 2 00 | |
| | \$ 1710 55 | \$ 3000 00 |

The above amount, \$1710.55, has been forwarded to the General Treasurer in Toronto. Victoria, November 5th, 1914.

JOHN S. BAIN, Treasurer.

